THE BEAVER ARGUS
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail shall have prompt attention.

QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK'S
First Army Corps of Veterans.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE ! !

Full Bounties and no Commissions.

NO STAR ON OUR FLAG SHALL EVER BE DIMMED !

TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE!

"Rally round the Flag, boys" and keep step to the Music of the Union.

BOUNTIES & PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$ 400
City of Philadelphia	400
Monthly pay of U.S.Gov, $16 per mo	192
Clothing account, yearly	42
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families of vols, $6 pr mo	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 500
City of Philadelphia	450
Monthly pay of U.S.Gov, $16 per mo	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for family, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,587

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for 3 years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$ 600
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay of U. S. Gov, $16 pr mo	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty, average	25
City relief for family, $6 per mo	216
Total	$2,043

Organization to Raise the Brigade.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
GEORGE BULLOCK.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
H. S. WINEBRENER.
SETH B. STITT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Phil.

TREASURER,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
Cashier of First National Bank.

THE BRIGADE WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE REGIMENTS One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Co.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of the First National Bank of Phil.

The SECOND REGIMENT will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of—

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Co.

The THIRD REGIMENT will be raised under direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
E. G. JAMES,
JAMES L. WARD,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Deleware, Iowa, or in any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no invitation to join with the "boys." Bring a man with you, and you shall be put in the same company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to get the thing through before the first of May next.

OFFICERS

will be appointed by Gen. Hancock. No one need apply to any one but him. The Committees cannot take the time to decide upon such questions, or to answer letters. We want to get the soldiers and attend to their comforts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following, as exhibiting the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and provided for. Circulars giving full particulars, may be had at this office, or at recruiting stations, (about to be organized,) in different sections of the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865

Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia

MY DEAR SIR: Your detachment of veterans for the 1st Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been mustered into the service of the United States. I am very much obliged to you for the exertion you have used toward filling up my corps, and I trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest for greater success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempted from draft. Representative recruits receive the Government bounty. Volunteers, substitutes, and representative recruits residing in Philadelphia, are credited to that city in coming drafts. Pay commences from day the enlistment is perfected. Letter by mail.

W. S. HANCOCK, *Major General.*

It is to be expressly understood that Veterans, either of the INFANTRY SERVICE, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, or NAVAL, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they reside.

The following affidavit will exhibit at once the admirable demeanor of the recruits when they arrived at Washington, and how they were mustered in.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 19. 1865.

I hereby certify that as a Notary Public I was required to be present at Camp Stoneman, yesterday, the 18th, on the occasion of mustering in of Twenty-eight men, recruited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq., Chief of Detectives of Philadelphia. That they were all sworn in and uniformed in my presence, and they acknowledged that they had been paid all of the bounties promised them by Mr FRANKLIN.

I further state, that all of the above men expressed themselves as satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Franklin. I further say, of my own knowledge, that efforts were made by persons about the Baltimore depot in Washington to induce the men to violate their engagements with Mr. Franklin, but to no effect. I say this for the credit of the men whose names are given above." *See Circular.*

A. G. LAWRENCE, Notary Public

CONCLUSION.

All Veterans who desire to have their interests looked after without being swindled by sharpers are directed to the Recruiting Agency, 106 South SIXTH Street, "Berry's Marquee," where the Rifle is to be seen daily which the Veteran is entitled to Keep at the expiration of his term of service, which discharges sixteen shots per minute.

All communications on this subject after this explanation must be brief and to the point. Will be promptly answered by addressing

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief Detective Dep't Police, Mayor's Office, Phil.

N. B.—No Loafers, Bounty Jumpers, or Commission Men need apply, as no dealing will be allowed with them.

☞ Remember, that each veteran will be supplied with a patent-breech loading rifle, that can be fired off 16 times per minute.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz:

Big Beaver, Mrs. Miller's,	Monday	March 20
Darlington bor. A.G. Cook's,	Tuesday	do 21
do tp. do	do	do 21
S. Beaver, John Rowe's,	Wednesday	do 22
Ohio, M. R. Dettiger's,	Thursday	do 23
Brighton, R. Eakin's,	Friday	do 24
Industry, David Eakin's,	Saturday	do 25
Chippewa, Azariah Inman's,	Monday	do 27
Patterson, John Sibis',	Tuesday	do 28
North Sewickly, N. Hazen's,	Wednesday	do 29
Franklin, Jos. Phillis',	Thursday	do 30
Marion, Geo. Hartzell's,	Friday	do 31
Pulaski, Elwood Thomas's,	Saturday	April 1
Georgetown, C Calhoun's,	Monday a.m.	do 3
Glasgow, John M'Fall's,	do p.m.	do 3
Borough, Commis'ne's office,	Tuesday	do 4
Boro' tp, do	do	do 4
N. Brighton, Keystone hotel,	Wednesday	do 5
Fallston, Saml Edgar's,	Thursday	do 6
Bridgewater, Henry Aukeny's,	Friday	do 7
Phillipsburg, H. Bimber's,	Saturday	do 8
Harmony, Economy hotel,	Monday	do 10
Economy, Geo. Nedly's,	Tuesday	do 11
New Sewickly, G. Rauschert's,	Wednes'y	do 12
Freedom, S. Furnier's,	Thursday	do 13
Rochester bor, W. D. Johnston's,	Friday	do 14
do tp, do	do Saturday	do 15
Raccoon, David Ewing's,	Monday	do 17
Greene, B Swearingen's,	Tuesday	do 18
Hookstown, do	do	do 18
Frankfort, J. M'Cutcheon's,	Wednesday	do 19
Hanover, Robt Harshe's,	Thursday	do 20
Independence, W. Johnston's,	Friday	do 21
Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville,	Saturd'y	do 22
Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's,	Monday	do 24

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the causes upon which they claim exemption. By order.

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office,
March 2d, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Comptroller of Currency,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
mar8'65 Beaver, Pa.

BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED proposals for building the stone work of a Bridge over Little Beaver creek, at Imbrie's crossing, will be received at the Commissioner's Office up to Friday, March 17, 1865.

By order.

Mar. 8'65. W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

The Mineral Wealth of Pennsylvania.

Vast as is the product of the mineral region of Pennsylvania, it is destined in a few years to be far surpassed by developments now in progress. It has only needed railway facilities to insure these developments, and as the iron highways are now penetrating every portion of the commonwealth, we are witnessing a proportionate increase of mining industry. Taking eastern Pennsylvania alone, we find that the enormous demand for coal has caused many new mines to be opened, has re-opened many old ones which had been neglected, and has operated as a general stimulant to enhance the production of all the mines. Then looking at the mountain regions of central Pennsylvania, we find that the same state of things is visable wherever facilities have been provided for getting the coal to market. These avenues, it is true, are still very far deficient, the work of construction being slow and laborious.

This mountain division of the State is practically the field of operations of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, through its main track from Harrisburg to Johnstown, its Philadelphia and Erie Central tributaries from Harrisburg to Lockhaven, and the southern Pennsylvania line, with its Chambersburg connection. How well the main line business has been attended to is shown by the fact that it carried during the year 1864 over a million tons of coal to market. As regards the northern line, it has just been opened, but great progress has already been made in opening coal mines and building branch tracks to carry the coal to market. It is along this route that the most rapid progress is likely to be made during the year 1865, and we presume that the business will only be limited by the supply of coal cars, the want of which is the most serious embarrassment with which the coal carrying companies have to contend. In the southern counties of the mountain district the coal mines are as yet without railroad facilities except those of the Broad Top region, but the active commencement of the southern Pennsylvania line ensures an immediate future of great promise.

In western Pennsylvania considerable progress has been made in developing the coal mines in sections previously neglected. Along the western division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad the business has assumed a large importance, and coal has become a chief article of transportation on that road. The western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad also traverses some valuable mineral tracts, where the coal mines yield abundantly. The market for these mines is Pittsburg and the west. But most of the coal fields in western Pennsylvania are still undeveloped, because of the absence of facilities for transportation to market. It is, however, obvious that with the railroad fever now raging in that division of the State much is likely to be done to supply all these deficiencies.

It does not admit of a reasonable doubt that, with the immense demand now existing for coal, and likely to increase for many years, the future of the Pennsylvania coal trade is a brilliant one, and will warrant the building of all the railroads now projected, and the investment of many millions of additional capital beyond all that is now embarked therein. The whole country is clamoring for coal, and prices show by their astonishing increase the magnitude of the demand. Large as the increased product of the mines has been, it is far below what it should be. All the coal that we can mine and send to market will meet with ready purchasers at remunerating rates, and any well managed coal company ought to make money enough to pay a handsome profit on the capital.

A careful estimate of the coal trade of Pennsylvania for the year 1864 makes the value of the product no less than eighty-two millions of dollars, and with the results of the last three years before us, we shall have our crop of 1865 does not reach an aggregate value of of at least one hundred millions of dollars. To effect this we must push forward as fast as possible the completion of our unfinished or projected railroads, and see that an ample supply of rolling stock is furnished to transport the coal product to market.

With our present imperfect data we can form no accurate estimate of the extent of the oil business of Pennsylvania. It is, in truth, impossible for anybody to do so. The export from the Atlantic ports to foreign countries is all that is really known. All the rest is mere guess-work. It is beyond question that the domestic consumption is much greater than the export, but what it really is no one can say. Yet some statements are published, purporting to be reliable, which make the domestic consumption not half the export. We are inclined to estimate the product of all the oil wells in this State at somewhere about three millions of barrels in the year 1864.—A great deal of the oil sent down the Allegheny river is not barrelled, but contained in large tanks. This is designed for the refineries in Allegheny county.

Leaving out of view the local consumption in the oil regions themselves and the immediate vicinage, the avenues whereby the oil seeks the great domestic markets are these: The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to New York State and to the interior west; the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Philadelphia, at the east, and the lake region at the west, and the Allegheny river to Pittsburg, there to be refined, or to be sent east or west. For the Dunkard Creek region the avenue to market is the Monongehela river and the railroad from Uniontown, via Connellsville, to Pittsburg.

As, however, oil has now been found by boring in every county of western Pennsylvania, these lines of transportation, it is apparent, are insufficient. And here, again, we encounter the need of more railroads—a need, too, which it is not easy to supply. Wherever navigable streams or railroads exist, we presume that the oil business will grow and flourish. In other districts it must make but slow progress until furnished with facilities for transportation. This is why the oil interests of western Pennsylvania now require more than anything else. The oil is there in inexhaustible quantities, and the companies will produce as fast as it can be taken to market.

It was for these reasons that we recently said our State was inevitably destined to be the greatest railroad State in the republic. The whole country wants our coal, our iron and our oil. We have them in abundance, and should endeavor to render them more available than at present. If railroads be built, they will re-open abandoned mines, impart a fresh stimulus to the operations of iron mills, and give additional importance to petroleum wells. Western Pennsylvania alone could at this time furnish employment to all the railroads that can be built there; and if there were as many miles of road now as in all Pennsylvania, there would not be a mile too many for the rapidly expanding business of that section. Immense as is the amount of capital invested in oil, coal and iron in this State, it all finds profitable employment, and the whole country is better off for it. But to render many of these enterprises remunerative, as they might be, we need more capital invested in railroads. So far from building too many lines, we are not building half enough. Give us the means of transportation, and the oil trade of 1865 will rise in magnitude to an equality with the vast coal product of the State. Western Pennsylvania is one immense bed. The wells we sink in it are being sunk everywhere, and these must soon have the means of conveying their oil to market.—*Phila. North American.*

The Emperor of the French.

Even now, with an apparently confirmed dynasty and a supine people, when the elect of 25,000,000 is seen driving a two-horse drag, like a private gentleman, to the Bois, he is under the anxious and studied protection of the police. Those two young young men in fashionable attire, entering a little ahead, are police agents; that middle-aged gentleman, riding with a lady, some fifty paces behind, is another; small knots of apparent loungers, are on the watch along the ride; and an armed force would start up at the first sign of suspicion or alarm. When a ball was given to the Emperor and Empress at a distinguished embassy, the list of invitations was carefully revised by the prefect or his sub, who, not satisfied with having some of his people stationed in the ante-chamber, insisted on cards of invitation to enable others (dressed and decorated for the purpose,) to mingle with the company. When the Emperor honored the Baron de Rothschild by joining a shooting party at his chateau, the entire establishment was put under strict *surveillance* during the preceding fortnight, and when his Imerial Majesty took the field the neighboring country was *cerne* like a besieged town.—*Saturday Review.*

How John J. Astor Became Rich.

A writer in Harper's Magazine, speaking of John Jiob Astor, thus speaks of the mode by which he acquired his great wealth:

He was neither rich nor teas that give him $20,000,000. When he arrived in New York it contained only 25,000 inhabitants. In 1800, when he began to have money to invest, the city had begun to public in population, and had advanced nearly a mile up the island. Astor fresaw its future growth, and bought ll the lands and lots just beyond the verge of the city that he could get. On little anecdote will show the wisdom of this proceeding. He sold a lot in the vicinity of Wall street, in 1810, for $8,000, which was supposed to be somewhat under its value. The purchaser after the papers were signed, seemed disposed to chuckle over his bargain. "Why, Mr. Astor," said he, "this lot will be worth $12,000." "Very true," replied Astor, "but now you shall see what I will do with this money. With $8,000 I will buy eighty lots above Canal street. By the time your lot is worth $12,000 my eighty lots will be worth $80,000," which proved to be the fact. In the course of time the island was dotted all over with Astor lands to such an extent that the whole income from his estate for fifty years could be invested in new houses, without buying any more land.

☞ James Redpath is to edit the Charleston *Mercury* as a loyal sheet.

The New Enrollment Bill.

The enrollment bill as it passed is as follows:

Hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State and to the Ward, Township, Precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, if liable to enrollment, and it is made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section to the end that fair and just credits shall be given to every section of the country, provided that no credits shall be given except for such men as have been actually mustered in.

The third section provides that in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present rebellion for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years; provided that such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the 21st day of December, 1864.

Sec. 4. No person of foreign birth, who has resided in the United States for three years preceding his arrival, at the age of 21 years, shall be exempt from enrollment and draft on account of being an alien.

The remaining section provides that the mustering in of a substitute shall be conclusive in favor of the principal, and exempt him from military service for the term for which he was drafted. Assistant Provost Marshal Generals are to be appointed by the President, and chargeable with the duties intermediate between the Provost Marshal General and the District Provost; any person who has been or may be drafted for one year, but who has furnished an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempt for this period of time. It shall not be lawful for any person to engage in the business of procuring recruits or substitutes for money or profit without having first obtained from the Secretary of War authority in writing. The party is to file proof of his loyalty and good character, and give bond to the amount of $500 that he will faithfully observe and obey the laws and regulations in force governing the obtaining of recruits or substitutes.—Any recruiting agent who causes to be enlisted any insane person or convict, or person under indictment for felony, is to be punished by fine and imprisonment; and any officer knowingly mustering any deserter or insane person or persons in a condition of intoxication, or any minor without the consent of his parent or guardian, shall, on conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes are to be notified of the fact, in order that their places may be properly supplied, provided that notice be given to such principles within thirty days. In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens; and all persons who shall hereafter desert on being enrolled, or shall depart from the jurisdiction and go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid the draft duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is authorized to issue his proclamation that he will pardon those who return and serve out their original term.—This act is to take effect from and after its passage, and nothing therein is to operate to depart from, or interfere with, or postpone the pending draft or the quotas assigned therefor. The bill repeals the third section of the present enrollment law, which authorizes Governors of States to send recruiting agents into the rebel States.

SHERMAN.—The *Army and Navy Journal*, after a review of the pretensions of the various military leaders brought out by the war on one side and the other, and noticing some singular parallels, gives its judgment of Sherman as follows:

"To Sherman we can afford no parallel in the history of this or any other modern war. An abler tactician than Joe Johnson, whom he out-manœuvered from field to field; as determined a figiter, when the necessity arises, as either Hooker or Hood; as good an executive officer, when under Grant, as either Jackson, Meade or Warren, he has shown in the combinations of his last campaign a strategical ability unparalleled since the days of Napoleon. His able government of Savannah exhibits a sound judgment and prudence, which, combined with his other unequalled excellencies, make him the greatest soldier the American people have yet produced."

Sensible Views in France.

The Paris *Temps*, in its review of of the last year, says very wisely:

"In this rapid review the war in America must only appear for form's sake. Europe can do nothing in the matter, and the most chimerical minds have ceased to speak of intervention. For the old world, this unprecedented struggle is a spectacle rich in lessons, at the same time formidable and consolatory. By the cost now imposed on the United States to extirpate slavery, it displays the terrible justice of history, and shows by what fearful sacrifices nations expiate the prolonged tolerance of wrong. It also exhibits, by the incredible facility of those sacrifices, that abundance of material and moral resources of which no idea existed, and above all, shows, by the little loss of liberty they have involved, that liberty is not fatally destined to perish in the tempests of civil wars. On this point all European ideas, including our own, are completely bewildered. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the manner in which it was accomplished, are the pledge of an indestructible liberty, and will remain in history as an imperishable pledge of political and moral greatness.

SURRENDER TO A "NIGGER."—The siege of Nashville was the occasion of some laughable incidents, as the following paragraph from a letter writen in that city shows.

During the skirmish in the little reconnoisance made by Stedman on our left, a couple of soldiers of the colored brigade came upon three rebels whose guns were unloaded, and demanded their surrender. One of the Johnnies indignantly refused to surrender to a d—d nigger." "Berry sorry, massa," said Sambo, bringing his piece to a ready, "but we's in a hurry, and kain't got no time to send for a white man." The ominous click that accompanied the remark brought the scion of chivalry to time, and he was brought in, crying and swearing all the way that his father would kill him if he ever heard that he had surrendered to a nigger.

A KIND WORD FOR "MOTHER."—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, sense, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter with a woman, but with the mother, as mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* mentions the case of a well dressed young man of good manners who gave in his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the list among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter, and married her. Then it was found out that he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The government made a good thing of it, so did the young man, and nobody will care much whether the girl or her parents have or not. This case exemplifies the itching desire of many parents to get *rich husbands* for their daughters, without regard to their habits, character or intellect.

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE LAND.—A writer for a Boston paper, who has visited the great falls on the Snake river, the southern fork of the Oregon, says: "The distance the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, is 200 feet. Above there is 25 or 30 feet fall before it reaches the grand fall—The width of the grand fall I should judge to be about 2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times, but this fall eclipses it far. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 167 feet." When the Pacific railroad is completed, this will become a fashionable visiting place, as Niagara is now, with, however, a wider range of curiosities to attract the attention of visitors.

A VOW ACCOMPLISHED.—A well-known gentleman of this city, whose board has not been touched by the steel since the morning of the arrival of the news that Fort Sumter was captured, he having registered a vow that it should remain inviolate until the stars and stripes once more waved over the fort, was on Monday deprived of the majestic golden appendage to his chin by the longest pair of shears that one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city could supply. He now presents such an appearance that his most intimate friends have to take a second look in order to identify him. —*Taunton Gazette.*

THE inventor of printing was no fool; but he has caused myriads to make fools of themselves.

Religious.

—The marked destitution of religion in the oil region, and scanty accommodations for holding religious services in that famous region of country, has brought out the following remedy by a correspondent to a Presbyterian paper published in N. York. It is suggested that some evangelical society take the matter in hand, and let a few traveling ministers be placed there with tents for preaching in, or ability to erect frame buildings for temporary supplies. Churches have been started in Titusville and Oil City, but it is alleged intermediate territory no churches exist.

—The Unitarians have adopted the course of the Congregationalists, in calling a National Convention, to meet in New York during the first week in April. Greater harmony and uniformity, it is expected, will attend the efforts to advance the interests of the denomination. The Convention will deliberate upon the various means of awakening Unitarian denominational life, by means of schools, colleges, seminaries, books, papers, tracts, reviews, magazines, Sunday schools, missions, church extension, and charities.

—The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held at Columbus, Ohio, some days since. The exercises continued two days and were very interesting. Bishops Morris and Kingsley, Drs Harris and Trimble, Missionary Secretaries, Dr. Reid, editor of the Cincinnati *Advocate*, Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Missionary to India, and others, participated in the exercises.

—A monk of the Russian Church has arrived in New York for the purpose of establishing a church for the Greek communion residing in that city. It is stated there are in New York city seventy Greeks and twenty Slavonians. A room in St. John's (Episcopal) chapel has been placed at the service of the missionary by the rector of St. John's chapel, but it is proposed to get up a church of their own.

—Twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold was collected for the annual rent of pews at the Unitarian Church, San Francisco, making a sum at the time the bids were made, equal to $70,000 in currency.

—Rev. M. B. Riddle, of Hoboken, formerly of Pittsburg, son of Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., has accepted a call from the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J.

—A correspondent of the *Observer* complains of a pastor who prayed *forty* minutes by the watch, and says there is a difference between praying *in* time and *against* time or *out* of time.

Agricultural.

How We Did It.

Some twelve years since, my father bought a farm which was "worked to death," as the neighbors said. Well, we found out how it had been worked, when we put a heavy team and new plow to work, and the virgin soil was turned up six inches below the four inches worked to death. Our neighbors prophesied a failure, and when our crops vied with and exceeded their own they were full of surmisings as to the wonderful strangers so successful in renewing such till-killed soil.

"What manure did you put on that field?" a neighbor asked my father one morning as they were looking at the deep green waving corn growing so rankly within.

"Plowed deep! plowed deep!" answered he; "there is nothing like plowing deep, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, to bring good crops in all kinds of weather."

The field had been used as a meadow some fifteen years, producing half a ton of hay to the acre. We broke it up deep, planted one year, sowed oats the next, with clover and timothy, and the third cut two tons to the acre.

Wheat Growing.

The last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal contains Messrs. Laws & Gilbert's account of their long-continued experiment in wheat growing and the results. As an installment toward elucidation of the great food question, we epitomise a few of the conclusions arrived at:—Wheat has been grown on the same land without manure, for twenty years in succession, the land being of average wheat-producing quality. The produce average for twenty years was 16¼ bushels to the acre. The effect of farm-yard manure, applied yearly, was an average of 32¼ bushels to the acre; and with artificial manures, the average was 35¼ bushels; "considerably more," say the experimentalists, "than the produce of Great Britain, when wheat is grown in the ordinary course of agriculture in rotation. Mineral manures alone, applied in the soluble form, scarcely increase the crop, while nitrogenous manures do occasion an increase; but the greatest increase takes place when these two kinds are combined.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

March 15th, 1865.

Changes in the Cabinet.

Secretary Fessenden having resigned the portfolio of the Treasury Department, the President nominated Mr. M'Culloch, late Comptroller of the Treasury, for the vacancy, and the Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination. The country had long expected this, and consequently was prepared for the change. Mr. M'Culloch is a native of Maine, but for many years a resident of Indiana, from which State he was appointed to the position he formerly held. Although a lawyer by profession, he has spent most of his life in the banking business. For a number of years he was President of the State Bank of Indiana, and it was while holding that position his financial ability first attracted public attention. No man in the country enjoys a higher reputation for ability and honesty. A number of prominent men were urged for Secretary of the Treasury, but the country was so unanimous for Comptroller M'Culloch that the others all withdrew their claims. His appointment has already had a good effect. Our finances are more settled, and gold is steadily declining. The new Secretary announces his determination to contract the currency and resume specie payments as soon as possible. We like what he says on the subject, and believe he is the man for the place. Under his management we hope to see gold steadily decline, our finances improve and the liquidation of our debt provided for.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, in place of Usher, resigned. The appointment of M'Culloch necessitated the resignation of Usher, as both are from the same State. Senator Harlan was serving his second term in the U. S. Senate from the State of Iowa. He enjoys a high reputation for honesty, energy and ability. A man of pure morals, fearlessness for the right, and unselfish patriotism, he deserves all the honors that have been heaped upon him. He is an eloquent speaker and able debater. We heard him in the spring of '62 reply to Saulsbury, of Delaware, in the United States Senate, on the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He was called out by threats made by the Senator from Delaware, and we never heard so able, powerful and overwhelming reply. His effort was extempore, but it surpassed anything we ever heard, and the Senators and spectators alike joined in rapturous applause. Senator Clark, then presiding, was so carried away with it that he left the desk to congratulate him. Senator Harlan is the right kind of a man to entrust with high official duties, and the President did himself honor by his appointment.

Vice President Johnson.

There was one circumstance that occurred on the day of the Inaugural that gives us great pain to refer to.—Some have advised us to keep silent, because the party would be injured by the exposure. We love the party and contribute at all times to its interests, but we will not permit party or party interests to interfere with our duty to our readers or hide the shame of one who has disgraced the party and the country. When any man outrages the moral and christian feelings of the nation publicly, it is the duty of every one to denounce him publicly. Those who keep silent encourage such transgressions, and are, in fact, parties to the outrage. No party can require such a sacrifice, no party can be benefitted from such concealments.—Many of our readers already know that on the day of the Inaugural, Vice President Johnson appeared in the Senate Chamber and took the oath of office in a state of intoxication. In the presence of the President, Supreme Judges, Senators, Congressmen, Ambassadors from foreign Courts, reporters of the press of two continents, ministers of the gospel, and thousands of spectators, the Vice President elect appeared so intoxicated that he knew not what he said or did. It is said he was unwell and took some because it was necessary. This excuse will not suffice. The nation was disgraced by its chosen officer, and they cannot accept such excuses in paliation of the offence and the shame. We have loved and admired Andrew Johnson.—We had the honor of first nominating him in a State Convention for the position he now holds; yet we feel it our duty to condemn his conduct. Intemperance is blighting, destroying, ruining too many thousands for us to keep silent because the offender occupies a high position. This country is in greater danger to-day from intemperance than it is from any other vice or from rebellion. Every man who loves his country, his fellow-men, or regards right, should speak out, and the Vice President should either be required to resign or publicly apologize. Nothing else should satisfy the country.

The Situation.

We learn by late dispatches that Gen. Sherman has arrived at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and opened communication with Wilmington.—Since leaving Savannah he has captured over one hundred peices of artillery and destroyed thousands of barrels of powder, factories, &c. He has met with no opposition of any consequence, his march North being almost uninterrupted.

Schofield had a fight with Bragg at Kinston, defeating him and capturing a number of prisoners. He is pushing on to form a junction with Gen. Sherman, which he will doubtless effect.

Gen Sheridan made a brilliant dash on Charlottsville, capturing the town, destroying the James River canal, inflicting immense damage on the rebels, and capturing fifteen hundred prisoners and a number of pieces of artillery.

Richmond is almost isolated, cut off from supplies, leaving only Lynchburg for the escape of the rebel army, which will soon be, if not already, in our possession.

Gen. Canby is operating against Mobile, and we presume it is now in our possession.

Thus the good work progresses as rapidly as we could expect. Each day brings fresh tidings of victory.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 25.

Mr. EDITOR: The Legislature has settled down to work, and in two or three sessions daily is paying the penalty of its idling in the early part of the sessions. And three sessions per day, with committee meetings intervening, means a constant strain and and exhaustion of mind and body, in rooms crowded and illy ventilated and seated from 9 a. m. until nearly midnight.

Private bills have, as usual, nearly monopolized the attention of both Houses heretofore, and hard work is now required to clean the public calendar before the adjournment, which is fixed for the 24th inst.

The bill to increase the fees of your county and township officers has become a law. The effect will be to give your officers the benefit of the increase at the March term of your Courts. A general fee bill, increasing fees in the same ratio, has passed the House, and will be concurred in by the Senate before its adjournment, which will repeal the local law. This bill gives to Jurors one dollar and fifty cents per day, to witnesses one dollar, and to Justices and Constables an increase of fifty per cent. in addition to the provision made for county officers.

The House on Wednesday evening last passed a general bounty bill fixing the maximum of bounties to be raised by taxation at five hundred dollars, and authorizing the levy of a per capita tax of $25. Efforts were made to exempt counties that had local bills; but the majority were determined to generalize the laws upon the subject, and they did not succeed. The bill went upon some amendments to a committee of conference, who compromised the differences between the two Houses by reducing the bounties to four hundred and the per capita tax to twenty dollars. In this shape I presume the bill will become a law.

The members from your District, believing that the true policy upon this subject was to give to each locality such legislation as its necessities required and its people asked, and that it was unwise to give to municipal authorities the power to levy the tax contrary to the will of the people, whose servants they are, voted against the bill.

A proposition has also been before the House to wipe out with a single enactment all objection to the competency of a witness on account of interest or a disbelief in a state of future rewards and punishments, and to allow parties to testify in their own causes. I am glad to say that it met with no favor and was voted down by a decided majority, though advocated warmly by some members of the legal profession.

An Act for the adjudication of damages sustained by rebel invasions in the border counties came up for consideration Thursday evening, and was warmly debated. It provides for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and report the damages, and that the Governor shall present the claims to the U. S. Government for payment. A concluding section disclaims any responsibilities upon the part of the State for payment, as arising out of the adjudication. Its passage was contested upon the ground that if these claims were once ascertained future Legislatures might provide for their payment, though the constitution prohibits the increase of the debt.

Your members thought that future Legislatures might as safely as the present, be entrusted to properly care for the interests of the State, and the examination of these losses and procuration of the evidence thereof was the policy as well as the plain duty of the Commonwealth, and therefore supported the bill. It fell in the House when first before it, but the action had was reconsidered next day, and it will come up again in its order.

The Brady Coal and Oil Company has been incorporated with power to purchase and hold two thousand acres of land in the north-western portion of your county, and authority to build a railroad from their land to the Ohio river.

Mr Welsh, the new member from Washington, is here, and his conduct fully justifies his selection by your people. He is an unobtusive gentleman, but vigilant and attentive to the interests of his constituents, and deservedly popular with his fellow-members. His county would do well to return him. X.

Meeting of the Bar and Officers of the Courts of Beaver Co.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, '65.

The members of the Bar and Officers of the Courts of Beaver county met at the Sheriff's office at 11, a. m., to take action upon the decease of Samuel A. Power, Esq., late a member of the Bar of Beaver county. On motion, D. L. Imbrie, Esq., was called to the Chair, and M. S. Quay appointed Secretary.

On motion, B. B. Chamberlin, Henry Hice, and M. Weyand, Esq'rs., were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to report at an adjourned session, to be held at 2 p. m. of March 4th, next.

On motion, it was resolved that the Bar and County Officers meet at 1 p. m., to-day, to attend the funeral of deceased.

Adjourned.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March 4, '65.

Members of the Bar and Officers of the Courts of the county met pursuant to adjournment; D. L. Imbrie, Esq., President, in the Chair. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed at former meeting, through B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, relative to the death of Samuel A. Power, Esq., which were unanimously adopted:

The members of the Bar and Officers of the Court and County having in a body participated in the last offices at the funeral of Samuel A. Power, Esq., formerly a professional associate, and officer of our Courts, deem it dutiful in this untimely dispensation, to testify our respect for his memory, his virtue and his talents, and to mingle our common sorrow with the afflicted under their bereavement; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the short career of Samuel A. Power, Esq., a late member of the Bar of Beaver county, we recognize one whose life, education, and associations, personal and professional, in boyhood and manhood, have always been intimately connected with our community, and whose energy and devotion, in every sphere, have been praiseworthy, as a man, a citizen, and a friend.

Resolved, That as members of the Bar and Officers of the Court and County, we tender to the numerous kindred and connections of the departed, the sincere expression of our sympathy in this their affliction, and the unfeigned regret that the race of ripened years had not, in God's Providence, been prolonged to a maturity equal to his ardent ambition for wider distinction and usefulness.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents and relatives of the deceased, and also that the same be presented to the Court of Beaver Common Pleas, with request that they be spread upon the Records of said Court, and a copy of proceedings be furnished for publication.

On motion, B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., was appointed to present the resolutions to the Court, with the request aforesaid, that the same be spread on the minutes of the Court, and that in respect to the memory of deceased the Court adjourn.

On motion, adjourned.

☞ We clip the following notice of Prof Taylor and his Seminary, from the Cadiz *Republican*, and assure our brother editor that we, who have long known Prof. Taylor, can endorse all he has said of him and his School:

BEAVER SEMINARY.—While Professor Taylor, President of the above named Seminary, was in town we made his acquaintance, and found him to be a pleasant gentleman, and as an educator, he no doubt stands high. We learned from Prof. Taylor the following facts in relation to the school over which he presides: He has recently purchased the school buildings heretofore occupied by the Beaver Seminary, and the schools have been united. The principal Teachers in this Seminary have been retained by Prof. Taylor. The number of scholars in attendance upon the two schools have averaged about 150. The school buildings are commodious and convenient and the town of Beaver is pleasantly located and healthy.

Mr. Taylor has had charge of the school some five years, during which time several of our young ladies have been in attendance upon it. Miss Magee, daughter of Dr. Magee, graduated at Beaver Seminary. Miss Boyles has been in attendance upon that school Mrs. McCall's daughter, Miss Hettie Gale, and Miss Laura Spencer are at present attending that Seminary; and they all, we understand, speak well of it. They all speak well of Prof Taylor; and he is, no doubt, deservedly popular, as an educator. If any of our citizens desire to send their daughters to a first class Female Seminary, they, perhaps, could not do better than to send them to Beaver.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 9, 1865,

SIR: In your letter of the 28th January, you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Gov. A. G. Curtin, to you, of date the 25th January.

Gov. Curtin's letter is in relation to the construction of the Act of Congress, approved 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrollment Act. He insists—

1st. That the words "period of service," since the commencement of the rebellion, as used in the 12th section of the Act, do not require the President, in assigning the quotas to the several States, to take into consideration the whole term of enlistment of the volunteer and militia man; and

2d. That that part of the Act of 3d March, 1863, which makes the period of service an element in the calculation necessary to determine the number of men due from a State, district, county, or town, has been repealed by the 2d section of the Act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, approved 24th February, 1864.

It will be more convenient to consider these questions in the reverse order, inasmuch as if it shall be found that the repeal has been made, as contended for, the first point made by the Governor need not be considered.

The great objects of the Enrollment Act are:

1st. To declare who shall constitute the National forces; and

2d. To organize a plan by which the National forces can be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the National forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrial population of the several States, and the communities thereof, should be equalized as nearly as practicable.

By the fourth section of the Act of the third of March, 1863, the United States is divided into districts of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each Congressional District of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one. The eighth section provides, that there shall be a Board of Enrollment in each District. By the ninth section, it is provided, that if the Board of Enrollment shall deem it necessary, a District may be divided into two, and, with the assent of the Secretary of War, into any greater number of sub-divisions.

By the 12th section, it is made the duty of the President, in assigning to the Districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and milltia furnished by and from the *several States* in which said Districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and shall so make such assignment as to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this act, that the several States and Districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service. The first duty of the President was to have the national forces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what number of volunteers and militia had been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and then, from what Districts in the several States they came, that he might equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service. Under the act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a District [illegible] wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the 9th section to sub-divide a district was for the purpose of facilitating of expediting the enrollment, and with no reference to equalization. It might, and doubtless did happen in many districts, that one well defined portion of a district, as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly more than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same district, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the district necessary; and yet, under the act, it was not in the power of the President to make the draft otherwise than equal over the whole district.—This was unjust and oppressive. In order to correct this flagrant hardship, and injustice, Congress, by the 2d section of the act of 24th of February, 1864, and which is an amendment of the act of 3d of March, 1863, declared that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service taking into account as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom.

It is earnstly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the amended Act repeals so much of the 12th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration the period of service of the volunteer and militia from the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory Act—"the *number* which has been previously furnished herefrom." It is insisted that "number," as here used, means an arithmetical count. I cannot so understand it.

The Act of 3d March, 1863, had prescribed a mode by which the number of men due from the several States, and the Districts of the several States, should be ascertained; and that mode required, not a simple count, but a consideration of the period of service of men previously furnished. Congress used the *word number* in the 2d section of the amendatory Act, understanding that the mode of count prescribed in the original Act would be preserved.

There are many evidences upon the face of the amendatory Act which show that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original act.

The amended act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or district is to be ascertained. In ascertaining what number is due from a State or district, the President must pursue the mode prescribed in the 12th section of the original act—he must take into consideration the period of service; and yet, under the construction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended act, in the districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and districts, and a different and wholly inconsistent one for the sub-divisions or districts. Inextricable confusion would ensue.

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act, it is evident Congress did not intend to disturb the mode of count prescribed in the original act. For instance, in the eighth section of the amendatory act, it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be *credited by his services*, and in the seventh section, "the period for which he shall have been enlisted," and "the period for which he shall have been drafted," all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the court."

Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the 1st section of the act, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the calling out the national forces," approved 4th July, 1864. The act says, that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d March, 1863.

The whole purpose of the 2d section of the amendatory act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts surely not to have one mode of count in ascertaining the quotas of the several states and districts, and another mode for equalizing the districts. Besides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statute a feature so prominent and equitable.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mode of ascertaining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed in the 12th section of the act of the 3d March, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the sub-divisions of each district.

Next comes the question, what is the mode of count prescribed in the 12th section of the act of March 3d, 1863?

It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration on the period of service would change the rule from a merely numerical one.—Some credit was to be given for the period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and States and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men for these periods of service. Now how is the credit to be given?

Before proceeding to answer the question, it may be proper to state, that it is insisted that the words "period of time" and "time of service," as used in the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different from *term of service*. It seems to me that the phrases mean one and the same thing. When the word *term* is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of *period*. The difference betwixt them, if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one, something different from what is understood by the other. But the words *period* and *term*, both occur in after parts of the acts now under consideration. In the 18th section of the act of 1863, the term of service is spoken of, and the term of re-enlistment, whilst in the 7th section of the amended act, it is the period for which he shall have enlisted, and the period for which he shall have been drafted.—Thus it will be perceived, that upon the very face of these acts, Congress used these words as meaning the same thing. It happens, too, in the act, that neither word may be used and yet the same idea intended, as in the 8th section of the amended act, where the language is, "shall be credited by his services."

Regarding then "period of service," and "term of service," as meaning the same thing, any argument predicated upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, how is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service, or the period of enlistment?

I think that Congress intended by the words "period of service," to give credit for the time of his enlistment. When a man enlists in the service of the Government for one, two or three years, his services are due to the Government for that period, and during that period his services are withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of life.—The act speaks as though there was a certain and fixed period for the services or time taken, other than the term of enlistment, by some system of average or guess, a rule must be fixed. To do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the act.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the President must, under the Act, give credit by the whole period or term for which the man enlisted.

Whether this is the rule which should have been adopted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally, and whether it is, exactly just or not, are questions that cannot now be considered. It is familiar to all that special cases of hardship will occur by the application of any general rule; nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney Gen.

To the President.

Constitutional Amendment Defeated in N. Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.

After able speeches by Messrs. Buckley, of Possaic, and Scovel, of Camden, the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery was lost in the Senate, by a vote of 12 to 7.

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

MR. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz.: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each	$ 50	note
Two cents " "	100	"
Ten " "	500	"
Twenty " "	1,000	"
One dollar " "	5,000	"

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds, from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the government raise the money to pay the interest; and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each, year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroads and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and looked up, or purchase mortgages of railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninty millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers, brokers, and special agents will be engaged [illegible] to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Years Loan, and the Five Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of $50 $100, $500 $1,000, and $5,000) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, [as well as the capitalists,] shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

Let none delay, but subscribe at once through the nearest responsible bank or bankers.

THE King Consort of Spain has banished his brother to the Canary Islands for talking politics.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation*, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on	a	$50 note
Two cents	" "	$100 "
10	" "	$500 "
20	" "	$1000 "
$1	" "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, Savings Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
National Bank of Beaver County
march1,1865—3m.

BEAVER ACADEMY

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANT,
as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been one or more terms teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union School.

Both are graduates of different colleges and well acquainted with the wants of higher institutions. Persons, therefore, desiring fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as principal teachers, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages are almost outside of the Commercial colleges offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school room, class rooms, society hall etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly ready in an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circulars. Address the Principals or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonics, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Auctioneers, Take Notice.

AUCTIONEERS are hereby notified that on and after the 20th day of March, 1865, no person will be permitted to do so, without obtaining a permit to do so, either from myself or Wm. Shroads, Esq., and any person selling without such permission will be dealt with according to law.

AARON MOORE,
County Auct. [illegible]
mar15'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of LEVI B. WALTS, late of North Sewickly tp. Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTS, Adm'r.
North Sewickly
mar15'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

E. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.
Beaver
mar8'65

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:35 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	" "	3:45 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Rochester	3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M.	"	3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:35 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

MARCH 15th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

☞ One of our hands left us week before last, and we have thus far been unable to secure another. This will account for our late issue and the want of our usual amount of reading matter. We hope our readers will *excuse us* for this week only, as we expect to be up to time hereafter.

AUCTION.—Prof. Mercer of the Beaver Female Seminary, will sell at public out-cry at his seminary, on Friday, March 24th, a large lot of household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Those wishing to buy should not fail to attend, as they will be supplied with the very best articles of every needed description. Also, on the same day, two or three lots in the town of Beaver will be offered for sale.

☞ We call attention to the new advertisment of our Seminary and Musical Institute that appears to-day. It is Professor Taylor's intention to establish a Musical Institute here after the plan of the best Musical Schools of the East. We feel assured that no one need to go abroad for the purpose of obtaining superior advantages in music, for they are now to be had.—We notice with pleasure the very great reduction offered to the daughters of ministers and soldiers.

CONCERT.

There will be a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music (both sacred and secular,) given by Prof. Bassler and Pupils in the Lutheran Church, in Rochester, Thursday evening, March 23d. The Musical public is respectfully invited to attend. The Piano used on this occasion is from the Manufactory of Decker & Bro., New York, and is kindly furnished by Messrs. Hoffman & Hoene, Pittsburgh.

successful educators of the age, has purchased the Seminary Building occupied by Prof. Mercer, with the view of combining the two schools. He proposes, we understand, to conduct the school in the most liberal manner, always retaining in the school teachers of each of the prominent denominations represented among its patrons. If it is conducted as it may be, and from what we know of Prof. Taylor as we believe it will be, this union of these schools will mark an era of great advancement in the cause of education in our community. We learn that all the Teachers of Mr. Mercer's Seminary are to be retained, so that we can all rally round the school as one, and not, as heretofore, have our influences divided and thus counteract each other in our efforts to advance the educational interests of the town. We are glad to learn that the prospects for the next term are flattering.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week:

Commonwealth vs Stanton Gordon. Indicted for perjury; case continued to next term.

Same vs John Craven. Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law; verdict guilty. Motion for new trial.

Same vs Adam Johnson. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits; case continued to next term.

Same vs Alfred M'Creary. Indicted for assault and battery; Court award process for defendant.

Same vs Hillery Hemler. Indicted for assault and battery; continued to next term.

Same vs Margaret Howells. Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law; verdict, guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

Same vs Catharine Carley. Indicted for assault and battery; continued to next term.

Same vs James Normelo. Indicted for assault and battery; verdict, guilty and George Brown, prosecutor, pay one half of the costs.

Same vs John Camp. Indicted for selling liquor contrary to lay; continued to next term.

Same vs Michael Camp, jr. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits; continued to next term.

Same vs John Camp. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits; continued to next term.

Same vs John Hall and William J. Hall. Indictment, Larceny; verdict, guilty. John Hall sentenced to pay a fine of $1,00, and undergo 18 months imprisonment at labor in the Penitentiary. Wm. J. Hall sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Same vs John Hall. Indicted for for larceny; pleads guilty. Sentence deferred.

Same vs Adam Wigley. Indicted for assault and battery; not tried—defendant in prison.

Same vs Margaret Howells. Indicted for selling liquor to minors. Ignored.

Same vs Joseph Penny. Indicted for larceny; continued to next term.

Same vs Wm. Scott, jr. Court award process for defendant.

Same vs Casper Whitsell. Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law; case continued to next term.

Same vs John Anderson. Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law.

Same vs John S. Anderson. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits. Ignored.

Same vs Andrew Swaney. Indicted for selling liquor to minors; continued to next term.

Same vs Wm. Johnson. Indicted for selling liquor to men of intemperate habits; continued to next term.

Same vs Daniel Barnard. Indicted for selling liquor, contrary to law.—Pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00 and costs of prosecution.

Same vs J. D. Kitchen. Indictment, False pretenses. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs Rachel Kitchen. Indicted for false pretences. Ignored.

Same vs Sarah J. Hemler. Charge of Surety of the Peace; continued to next term.

Same vs Jno Michaels et al. Charge of Surety of the Peace; continued to next term.

Same vs same. Charge of Surety of the Peace; continued to next term.

☞ John L. Beighley, son of one of our Commissioners, arrived at home last week from the South, having been a prisoner for six months. He looks badly and could not have survived much longer the treatment received from the rebels. He was captured in August last and was confined part of the time at Belle Island and part at Saulsbury, North Carolina. He says the reports published of their treatment are true. Out of thirty-two captured in his company but nine survived. He was fed on one-half pound corn meal per day; part of the time on cob, and mill sweepings. He got no meat except entrails, heads and lights. It is terrible [illegible] our young friend said that on coming into our lines it seemed like exchanging hell for heaven.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SECESSION.—We have received from our friend J. C. Wilson, Esq., a work with the above title, from the pen of Thomas Shepard Goodwin, A. M. We have not had time to examine it thoroughly, but partial examination sufficed to convince us it is a work every one should have. It is a clear, full and accurate history of the causes of secession, its consequences and probable result—The style is pleasing, yet forcible, and the language the best. Those who desire to trace the inception and progress of secession, should have this work, and especially all who desire to know how much slavery contributed to this rebellion. The work can be got of Mr. Wilson as he intends keeping them for sale. Call and examine the work.

☞ William S. Morelan, Esq., late of Co. F, 101st Regt. P. V., was last week discharged from service and is now at his home in New Brighton.—Mr. Morelan was in the service three years and four months, and a prisoner eight. He has seen much hard service and endured very cruel treatment from the rebels. We do him simple justice when we state no more faithful, conscientious or brave soldier ever entered the service. We know personallly what we state, and all who served with him will testify to the same. Since his return he has been elected Justice of the Peace by the citizens of New Brighton, and has opened an office under the *Times* office, where he will attend to the duties, and also practice his profession. Mr. Morelan is a good lawyer as well as a good soldier. May he have the success his merits entitle him to.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

We are glad to notice the Pittsburg *Dispatch* has improved so materially in its size and appearance. It is now about the size of the *Argus*, and the type is the best in use. The *Dispatch* is now one of the best daily papers published in Pittsburg. It is ably edited by Fostar, O'Neil and Rook.—We reccommend it as a reliable and cheap daily.

Tumble in Gold.

Gold fell on Thursday to 67 cents, lower than it has been for a year; and the prospect is that it will fall still lower. Our finances never were in better condition! What have the croakers who so industriously proclaimed the ruin of the national finances, to say now? Rebellion and gold tumbles together.

MARRIED:

On the 14th inst. by Rev. S. Burt, Mr. DAVID EAKIN to Miss MINERVA SMALL, both of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa.

ROCHESTER
DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,

Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS

IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIR DRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

FOR SPRING OF
1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.*,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's, Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the Amerroan Ink Company.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate IN BEAVER COUNTY.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will of JAMES EAKIN, late of Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, March 17th, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., a Valuable Farm, late the estate of said deceased, situate on the Public Road 1 mile north of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., containing 131 acres, 85 cleared; balance well timbered; 70 acres now in meadow; buildings, a good two story brick house, large barn, corncrib, &c.; fruit trees on premises. This farm is desirably located, convenient to Railroads, Mills, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable, productive and valuable farms in the county.

Also two lots adjoining above farm, containing 15 acres, one-half cleared and improved, balance well timbered. Will be sold with said farm or separately to suit purchasers.

Also, on same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a house and lot in the borough of Beaver; lot fronting 60 feet on Third Street and extending back 300 feet to an alley; house, two story brick, with back building; the whole containing 7 rooms and hall; cellar underneath, a stable and fruit trees on lot. Terms at sale. Further information may be had by inquiring of the undefsigned, residing 4 miles from Allegheny city, in Ross tp., (P. O., Allegheny city,) of Daniel Reisinger, Beaver, Pa., or of James Eakin, on the farm aforesaid.

GEORGE QUAIL,
Executor.

feb25'65.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JAS. W. M'MAHAN, late of Economy tp, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Adm'r,
mar1'65 Brighton tp.

The Last Stroke
OF THE HAMMER.

SHERMAN, GRANT, FARRAGUT & TERRY
AS PEACE COMMISSIONERS!

IT is our generals in the field who only can effect the price of Domestic Dry Good, and so they have during the last successful campaign

REDUCED PRICES!

Good Calicoes for 18½ and 31 cents,
Good Muslins for 20 and 25 cents;
and all Cotton Goods reduced 50 per cent.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!!
SPRING DELAINES,
DRESSGOODS
Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Satinets, Cassimeres,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Hoop Skirts,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
IRISH LINENS,
GLOVES,
Shirt Fronts
HOSIERY &c., &c.,

At prices as Low as can be found anywere.

Having all been purchased within the last week, buyers will save the benefit of the recent great decline in prices,

F. A. Fortune's
CELEBRATED
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE
IN ROCHESTER,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. [fo22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1864, Trains will leave (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily,) Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1218AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	835 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1059 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	646 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	654 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
IIC. RR. Cros	1045 "	851 "	1203PM	1215PM
R Isl. RR J'n.	1053 "	931 "	1213 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	450AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. RR June	520 "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Jll C. RR Cros	530 "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	606 "	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	633 "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	709 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	728 "	823 "	814 "	100 "
Plymouth	848 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	930 "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1008 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	1032 "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	1043 "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1117 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1240PM	1215PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	225 "	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	312 "	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima	347 "	234 "	300 "	845 "
Forest	525 "	350 "	417 "	1015 "
U. Sandusky	600 "	422 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	700 "	506 "	529 "	1129 "
Crestline Ar	730 "	520 "	600 "	1201PM
Crestline De	650AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	730 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville	855 "	787 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville	1050 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	985 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	406 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	420 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	545 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Mail.	C. Z & C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	814 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1039 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	1110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	250 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6.45 P M
Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9.25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation; and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23-1y

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.*)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert function.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who is been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and setail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale on the premises, in the borough of Hookstown, Greene township, Beaver county, on

Wednesday, March, 15th, 1865.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described valuable real estate and Borough Property, viz:

A parcel of land lying on Mill creek and just outside the borough, limits, amounting to about three acres of ground, with a one story frame dwelling House of two rooms, suitable for a small family with a well of good water at the door of the dwelling.

Also, at the same time and in connection with the above described property, a Brick dwelling house and stable, on the main street in said borough; the house is 20 by 40 feet, two stories high with a one story Kitchen in connection, and two large two town lots lying together, on one of which said Brick building and frame stable is erected and in addition o the same is a corner lot.

This property is a very desirable investment and will be sold on reasonable terms, notwithstanding the prevolence of the oil fever here." All are invited to call and see for themselves. It belongs at present to the heirs of Dr. Samuel Wallace, dec'd. The property will be shown at any time by the undersigned.

S. H. WITHERSPOON.

N. B.—Terms made known on day of sale. Property sold together or in two lots to suit purchasers. The above three acres are a good site for boring Oil Wells. S. H. W.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits; the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the fod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and foster in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although in the same name it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by — DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES. THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. YOUNG, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65 Baden.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES Adm'r.
feb1 '65 New Brighton.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TURNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly*, to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862: cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Shepherdsville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where wo will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers
mar26.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the
[n20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug9'64:1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
Th Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full and reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL.—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $4,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $3.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

J. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement, or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed: and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to,

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL, } Ex'r.,
ROB'T. WHITEHILL, }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS, VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Jonserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as following:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

New Marble Works! D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner.

D. IRONS.
Market st. 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june15'64

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

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Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

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Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

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The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

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WHAT ARE TE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Everymail brings us letters, some ordering the Treate on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, an not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wat; to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send half-pint bottle by mail. The people want hese Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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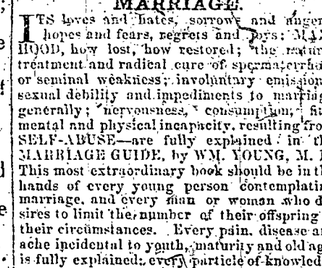

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HENRY GEORRING,
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jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

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